

CHINA

THE



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4284. 號四廿月三年七十七百八千英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877.

日十初月二年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—T. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
CHINA:—Swanson, Quelch & Campbell, Amoy, Wilson, Nickols & Co., Foochow, Hedges & Co., Shanghai, Lane, Crawford & Co., and Kelly & Walsh, Manila, C. Henningsen & Co., Macao, L. A. da Graca.

BANK.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,...500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HORFRIES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASCOO, Esq.

AD. ANDRE, Esq. (Hod. W. KESWICK,
E. R. BILLIERS, Esq. (A. McIVER, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. (B. TOBIN, Esq.)

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Manager.

Shanghai, . . . EWEN CAMMISON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED
ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, March 21, 1877.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. DALTON SAYLE was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 31st of July, 1876.

SAYLE & Co.
Hongkong, March 16, 1877. ap16

NOTICE.
MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

I. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Offices,
and Lloyd's Register of Shipping,
2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, March 17, 1877. ap18

NOTICE.
MR. FERNANDIN NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIERS has been authorized to sign for us by Procuration. We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

NOTICE.
WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Hongkong, February 2, 1877. ap2

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUCKSHANK,
Manager.
Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of Messrs. & Hiltz has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN,
W. HULSE.
Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 12th April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m.,

ON THE SPOT

(Unless previously disposed of by Private Sale),

That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 54, comprising 10,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 100 feet, and from East to West 100 feet, with a substantial Brick Dwelling House and Out-houses built thereon, known as "Carlton House," Annual Crown Rent, \$131.40.

And,

That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet, with a substantial Brick Godown built thereon.

Also,

That Piece or Unbuilt Levelled GROUND, attached to the above Lot, and Registered in Land Office as same Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet. Annual Crown Rent, \$185.08, for Inland Lot No. 768.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on completion of the Deed of Transfer. The Buildings will be at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 13, 1877. ap12

Intimations.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETRES,

&c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877. ap14

NOTICE.

NEITHER Captain FORBES nor the

AGENTS or OWNERS of the Ameri-

can Barque "GARIBOLDI," will be

RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted

by the Crew.

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'S
CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India.

The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers

from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENO'S
"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been Appointed SOLE AGENTS for China and Japan, for JOSEPH STARKEY, LONDON, Manufacturer of GOLD and SILVER LACES, Embroidery, &c., and Military and Naval Appointments of every Description.

A Stock of these Goods will be kept on hand, for the Regiments stationed here, as well as for the ENGLISH and AMERICAN NAVIES.

Hongkong, March 14, 1877. ap14

NOTICE.

NEITHER Captain FORBES nor the AGENTS or OWNERS of the American Barque "GARIBOLDI," will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000 STERLING.

RESERVE FUND.....\$40,000

APRIL 1877.

With Reference to the foregoing Advertisements THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class Steamer.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.

No. 10, Cannon Street.

No. 101, Martin's Old General Post Office.

New General Post Office.

Ludgate Circus.

Temple Bar.

West Strand.

Instead of going through the General Post Office, Messages will be distributed at once by the Company's own Messengers, unless they can be tubed more quickly through the above-mentioned Stations.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of

\$400 for the best and most suitable Design

with Specifications; and competitors have

the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying off the work.

The Designs, accompanied with all docu-

mets, are to be sent to the Municipal Office

Penang or before the 1st of March next.

For further information apply to the

Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.

D. C. PRESGRAVE,

Municipal Secretary.

Penang.

Municipal Office,

The 1st September, 1876.

Hongkong, March 16, 1877. ap19

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

In Order to make Room for SPRING GOODS.

On and after MONDAY, February 5th, we shall offer the Remainder of our WINTER STOCK at an immense reduction.

DRESS GOODS at 15 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 20 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 25 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 30 cents per yard.

FANCY SILKS! We offer about 5,000 yards at 35 cents per yard, (these are more or less soiled); original price \$1.50 and \$2.00 per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS! Reduced to 40 cents per yard.

WOOL SHAWLS, MANTLES and JACKETS, Marked very Cheap.

LADIES', BOYS' and GIRLS' FELT HATS, at Half Price.

FANCY WOOL GOODS, at less than Half Price.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO HOSE, Greatly reduced.

100 dozen CHILDREN'S

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan and at Singapore, Batavia and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS POUNDS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Mataheds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MILCHERS & CO.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & CO.,

General Agents,

Hongkong, April 17, 1871.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$15,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £10,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, January 8, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, October 16, 1869.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton
and London;

Also,
Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship KASHGAR, Captain BAKER, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 29th Instant, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. MOYER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 16, 1871.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BOLGIO" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 3d Proximo, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent, on regular rates.

For further Information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 27, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, March 19, 1871.

ap3

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF TOKIO, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1871, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 13th April. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further Information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, March 21, 1871.

ap4

To Let.

NO. 8, PEI-SHI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.
Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, February 7, 1871.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Crane Road, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.
House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. H. K. KID.

Bianchi Villa, Pok-fook-lum, Furnished.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.
Hongkong, February 18, 1871.

TO LET.

THE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.
Apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
Hongkong, November 17, 1871.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES No. 28, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of the BURKE COMPANY.

For terms, &c., address

TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, February 5, 1871.

Intimations.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA.

WYNDHAM STREET, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,
HAS on hand the Largest and Best
collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of
assorted sizes. Photographs enlarged from
O. V. size to life size and coloured in
oil. A new apparatus for Photography has
been received from England: he is prepared to
take Photos of Buildings and Interiors
at the shortest distance.

Hongkong, July 17, 1871.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST
in English and Chinese, containing
the Names of all the most
important Companies, Institutions
and Mercantile Houses in the
Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50
per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND
STEVENDORE,
No. 57, Praya Wan.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMANS
STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1871.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has
been very much extended. The fol-
lowing are some of its Agents:
Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Conlon.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,
Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel,
Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan
Tei Street; Mr Siu Chuen Fan, Tung Wen
Kwai; Yuen Fung Shop, in front of the
Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen
Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee
Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai
Heung Shop, Sin Chong, Honam.

Seaton.—Sun Cheong Hong; Woh Shun
Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mock Kok
Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Foo-
chow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Mart-
itime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Mart-
itime Customs; Mr Ho, Yue Chuen, Mart-
itime Customs; Mr Chin Sing Ho, Messrs
Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong
Chuen Book, Educational Mission School;
and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime
Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong; Woh Shun
Loong Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Jagan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Munici-
pal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Woh Chang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong
Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Foon Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others
will be published, when they are
arranged for. Negotiations are in progress
with the express couriers who carry the
official despatches and Peking Gazette, to
circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of
China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI; or, THE RUDIMENTS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. ELLIS. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.
By Dr. E. J. ELLIS. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1871.

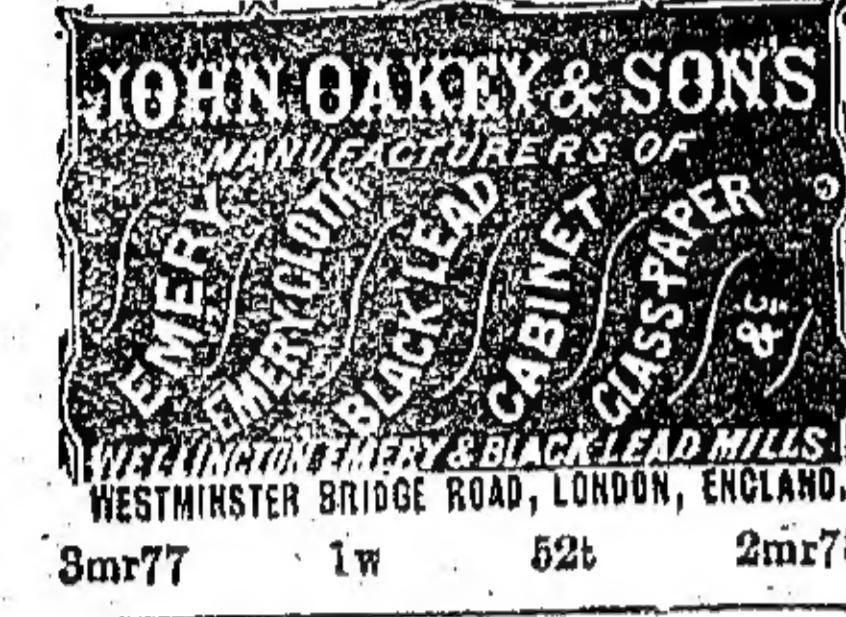
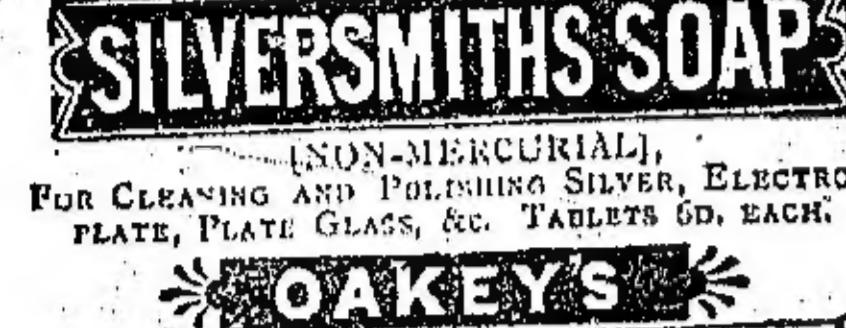
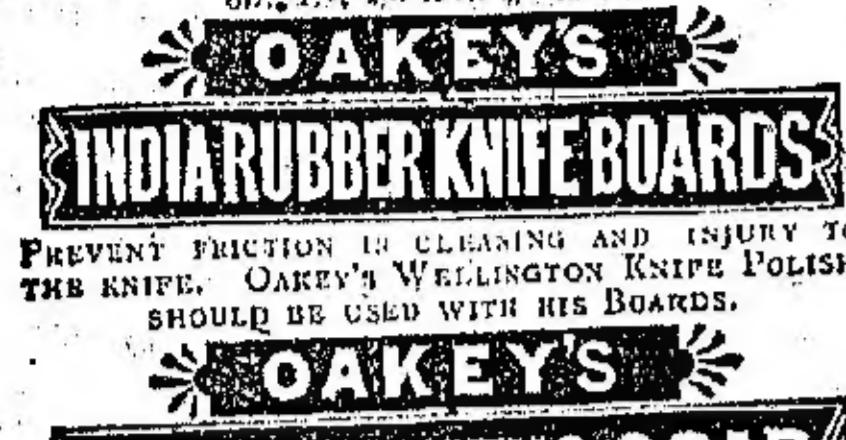
NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of twice
weekly as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charge for advertisements is now
assimilated to those of the China Mail.

Intimations.



The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoon Mahomed to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties; they create an undeniably effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published of 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity in Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of poas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

1w 2f.

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUZ CANAL), AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters, 50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

CORNER OF CHEAP-SIDE, LONDON; ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to Woolen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Patterns Free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery,

Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture, Musical Instruments,

Ironmongery, Fire-arms,

Agricultural Implements, Cutlery,

Carriages, Saddlery and Harness,

Boots and Shoes,

Preserved Provisions, Wines and Spirits,

Ales and Beers,

Stationery, Perfumery,

Books, Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the English Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co., 50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66, Paternoster Row, London.

10f. 7s. 1w 52s 19f. 7s.

Intimations.



The Best Remedy For

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN and INFANTS, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers, throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.

24m. 7s. 1w 52s 23m. 7s.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE (Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to.

Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and none no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extenuatingly, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hydrocephalus, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed.

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J. T. DAVENPORT, 23, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further Cautioed, a forgery of the Government stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

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PICKLES AND SAUCES.

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TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.

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FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

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SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.

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YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES.

TONGUE, GAME, POULTRY.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storeskeepers.

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To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

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CADIZ.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of oile and the like only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

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To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Capt. THAYER, will be de-
spatched as above on TUES-
DAY, the 27th Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MAGG. HEATON.
Hongkong, March 24, 1877. mc27

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain PITMAN, will be de-
spatched for the above Ports
on WEDNESDAY, the 28th Instant, at
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LA PRAIK & CO.
Hongkong, March 24, 1877. mc28

Not Responsible for Debts.

*Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessel, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:*

AIDEN BESS, American barque, Captain
S. Noyes—Rosario & Co.

FORROMA, German 3-m. schooner, Capt.
G. Schweier—Molchers & Co.

MYSTIC BELLE, American ship, Captain
David Plumer—Siemens & Co.

ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt.
C. W. Hansen—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

PANAMA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt.
H. W. Lumb—Landstein & Co.

ECHO, British barque, Capt. George W.
Tucker—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 24, NAMIA, British steamer, 582,
G. Westoby, Saigon March 19, Rice—

Douglas La Praik & Co.

March 24, Francois I., French steamer,
113, Leucheur, Saigon March 18, Rice—

Trauer & Co.

March 24, Pernambuco, British steamer,
645, Wm. Hyde, Bangkok March 16, Rice—

Siemens & Co.

March 24, Douglas, British steamer, 864,
Geo. D. Pitman, Foothow March 21, Amoy

22, and Swatow 23, General.—Douglas

La Praik & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 23, Mensah, for Yokohama.

24, Sarah Nicholson, for Manila.

24, E. van Beurley, for Chefoo.

24, Djemnah, for Shanghai.

24, Danube, for Bangkok.

24, Woden, for Chefoo.

24, Ching-tao, for Takow.

24, Shen-ki, Chinese gunboat, for

Kuangchow, etc.

24, Korser, for New York.

CLEARED.

Washi, for Hoihow.

Anshu, for Bangkok.

Viking, for Yokohama.

Norna, for Swatow.

Radnorshire, for Yokohama.

Chinkiang, for Saigon.

Ocean, for Saigon.

Taiwan, for Coast Ports.

Salestra, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Douglas, from Coast Ports, Mr and

Mrs. Maslen, Mr and Mrs. Petersen, Capt.

E. Vincent, Mr Skatschkoff, 110 Chinese

and 1 European deck.

Per Pernambuco, from Saigon, 4 Chinese.

Per Pernambuco, for Bangkok, 21 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Mensah, for Yokohama, Mr H. R.

Smith, Mr and Mrs Pierret, Messrs

Tordling and Mullmann.

Per Djemnah, for Shanghai, Mr and Mrs

Williams, Mr and Mrs G. Greig, Dr.

McLeod, Messrs R. Kirkwood, A. Ebra-

ham, J. Tennant, J. S. Stanley, Thos

Jackson, Kinder, H. Alchin, A. P. McEwen,

Lin Cheong and servant, Mr and Mrs

Devereux, Mr and Mrs Bishop, Messrs

Orranger, Taintor, Lacroix, Lambert,

Comte, de Kervenoel, de Kerfog, and

d'Auriac Dernard del Fleury.

Per Denbigh, for Bangkok, 411 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Viking, for Yokohama, 4 Europeans.

Per Norna, for Swatow, 200 Chinese.

Per Taiwan, for Coast Ports, 6 Euro-

peans, and 100 Chinese.

Per Salvadora, for Amoy, 116 Chinese.

SHIPPIING REPORTS.

The British steamer NAMIA reports:

Left Saigon on Monday, the 19th March,

at 2.30 p.m., passed Cape St. James at 9

p.m. Had light Easterly wind and fine

weather throughout.

The British steamer Pernambuco reports:

Strong S.E. winds in Gulf of Siam, from

thence to eastward of Paracels strong N.E.

winds, and thence to port light easterly

winds with clear weather.

The British steamer Douglas reports:

From Foochow to Amoy had moderate

light N.E. wind and hazy weather; Amoy to

Swatow light S.W. wind and hazy weather;

Swatow to Hongkong, first part light S.W.

wind and thick rainy weather, latter part

fresh N.W. winds and cloudy.

In Foochow, H.M.S. *Lily*, and S. S. *Huai Yen*. S. S.

Swatow arrived and left again at 4 p.m.

same day. In Swatow—S. S. *Chefoo*,

Ningpo, State of Louisiana, and *Caribbeo*.

Off Mandara passed M. M. S. Mensah

bound North.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:

For SAIGON.

For CHINKIANG, at 9 a.m. To-mor-

row, the 28th inst.

For OYSTERBANKS, at 9 p.m., on Mon-

day, the 27th inst.

For YOKOHAMA AND H'OGO.

For VIKING, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, in-

stead of 24 previously notified.

For SWATOW.

For NAMIA, at 7.30 a.m. on Monday,

the 28th inst.

For AMOY.

For SALVADORA, at 8.30 a.m., on

Monday, the 26th inst.

For SAIGON.

For OYSTERBANKS, at 4.30 p.m., on

Monday, the 26th inst.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet KASHGAR

will be despatched with the Mails for

Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the

29th instant.

The following will be the hours of closing

the Mails, &c.,

Wednesday, 28th Instant.

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT

Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 29th Instant.

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale

of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and

Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late

Letters, Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with

LATE FEE of 18 cents extra

to Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes

entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only,

addressed to the United Kingdom

via Britain) or to Singapore, may

be posted on board the Packet with

Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,

till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally

closed.

Hongkong, March 16, 1877. mc29

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet BELGIUM

will be despatched on TUESDAY,

the 3rd April, with Mails for

Japan, San Francisco, the United

States, and London, which will be

closed as follows:

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m., Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m., Correspondence for Japan or the

United States only may be

posted on board the Packet with

Late Fee of 12 cents extra

Postage until

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally

closed. Correspondence must be specially

directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid

will be sent by British Packet.

General Post Office, Hongkong, March 20, 1877. ap3

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet PEIHO

will be despatched from Hong-

LOSS OF THE BRITISH SHIP
INVERERNE.

We have been favoured with the following account of the loss of the British ship *Invererne*, by one of the eight survivors:—

The *Invererne*, Capt. D. Foreman, left Pasurwan (Java), on the 23rd Dec., loaded with sugar and bound to the English Channel for orders. Land was last seen about noon of the 30th. It was then blowing fresh and the wind was increasing; the royals were stowed, and between 6 and 8 o'clock p.m., the top-gallant sails were taken in. The wind continued to freshen, and during the first watch from 8 to 12 midnight, she was running under close-reefed topsails. This canvas was carried until 7 p.m. of the 31st, when a squall struck her and she heeled over. The main-sail was at once hauled up and stowed, and it was then discovered that the cargo had shifted a little. Nothing remarkable occurred until 2.30 a.m. of the 1st January, when she made some very heavy lurches. All hands were at once called on deck, and efforts were made to wear her round, but although she was given every inch of canvas, except the royal, forward, she would not go off the wind. Soon after the fore-top-gallant sail was set a small struck her, and she was thrown on her beam ends. All who could manage it clambered on to her side, and some one cut away the lashings which held the boats, and as the vessel went over the boats floated clear. All who could swim made a plunge for the boats. The captain, 2nd officer, carpenter, one apprentice and four able seamen got into one; and Bobt. Burley (cook), Walter Page (steward), John Campbell, John Grog, John MacGowan, Arthur Abraham, Thomas Harding, and John Duffy (seamen), got into the other; these latter being the eight men saved. The chief officer (Mr. P. Fender) was seen on the vessel's keel when she disappeared, and the boatswain (W. May) was seen clinging to a hatch. Emilie Parvenue, and Joseph Gates (seamen) were missing, and it was supposed that they had got entangled in the wreckage. When the boat was reached it was bottom up, and by the time they had succeeded in righting her and bailed the water out, all trace of the ship and the other boat had disappeared. They had only one oar and no provisions in the boat and a heavy sea was running at the time, but by dint of careful management they succeeded in keeping her afloat; and after 8 days of fearful privations, drifted ashore on the South side of the island of Sumbawa. The only nourishment they had during the whole of this time was two or three birds (Boobies) which they had managed to catch. One or two of the men who had been drinking salt water were beginning to rave, and another 24 hours would have added another sad phase to the story. When they reached the land they had to exist on leaves and a few shell-fish for five days, being afraid to leave the coast for fear they should be unable to procure water. On the 7th day they fell in with some of the natives, who, it appears, treated them very kindly and conducted them across the island to the Dutch Settlement at Bima. Here they remained 8 days and were then sent to the British Consul at Sourabaya where they arrived safely on the 16th February, 27 days after they lost their ship. The names of those who were in the missing boat are Captain D. Foreman, Mr. Thomas (2nd officer), John Milleo (carpenter), W. Blacktree (apprentice), Robert Beck (A. B.), James Smith (A. B.), T. Cochrane (A. B.) and one man name unknown, making 12 missing in all. The *Invererne* was an iron ship of 744 tons registered and was owned by Messrs Grant & Co. of 1 Leadenhall Street, London. She left Hongkong on the 11th Oct. last for Java. She founded about 50 miles East of Bali Straits.

Swatow.

Charters Effected:—German barque "Hermine," 3,000 poods, hence to Singapore, Bangkok and back \$5,000 in full, 33 days.

Arrivals.—Mar. 16, Douglas from Hongkong, Yesso from Coast Ports; 17, Anne from Louisiana from Shanghai; 18, Anna from Chefoo, Hammonia from Saigon, Tyburnia from Hongkong; 19, Hailoung from Hongkong, Swatow from Hongkong; 20, Norma from Hongkong, Taiwan from Amoy; 21, Ningpo from Hongkong, and Tekki from Bangkok.

Departures.—Mar. 16, Douglas for Coast Ports, Yesso, Hongkong, Godetroy for Channel; 19, Hailoung for Coast Ports; 20, Taiwan for Hongkong, Alex. Newton for Singapore; 21, Swatow for Shanghai.

Vessels in Port.—Jans Woodburn for Channel, Tyburnia for Channel, Hermine for Singapore, Tekki, Hammonia, Anna, Benedicta for Taku, and Anna Cecilia.—Steamers: State of Louisiana for Singapore, Ningpo for Shanghai and Norma for Hongkong.

Police Intelligence.
(Before the Hon. C. May.)

March 24, 1877.

Thomas White, a fireman on board the U. S. S. Tennessee, was found by P. C. 672 lying down on the Parade Ground in a drunken state. He was this morning fined in the sum of 50 cents.

James St. Clair, a fireman on board the S. S. *Siphrene*, was found drunk by P. C. 672, arguing the point with a chair-coclo whom he did not pay. The prisoner said he was drunk, he would admit. It was the first time he had been in a Police Station, and he would be very sorry to go to gaol, as his ship was going away to-morrow. He was discharged with a caution.

Tan Auu and Tan Achan, two married women residing in Centre Street, came to loggerheads about their children (nine years of age), who were fighting; each took the part of her own child, when a second fight on the part of the parents took place, thereby making the scene a very lively one! The first, it appears, armed herself with a bamboo, while the second seized a stone weight which she threw at the first, inflicting a cut. The first, however, was the cause of all the disturbance, and she was fined 50 cents, while the second was mulcted in 25 cents.

P. C. Bond, summoned the occupant of house No. 88, Frys West, for obstructing

the public foot-path by placing a number of rolls of matting thereon. This was the second time defendant had been summoned for a similar offence; the last time he was fined \$5. This time he was fined \$10.

CHINESE VENISON.

The lessee of the Slaughter-house was summoned by Inspector McKenna for illegally slaughtering a dog at the slaughterhouse and washing the same in a tank in which was washed all the beef, pork and mutton supplied to the public.—The Inspector said he was passing this morning at 7 o'clock, and his attention was drawn to a man who was running away from the tank; and on looking in he saw the slaughtered dog in the tank, as before stated.—The defendant said the cooler who washes the premises took advantage of the others being asleep after their work to kill a dog for his "show-chow."—Mr May expressed a desire that the cooler brought to Court, and the defendant said he would try to get him. The case was remanded until Monday, the 26th instant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DECLARATION OF PARIS AND
THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Canton, March 23, 1877.

Sir,—Your leader of the 17th instant, recalls attention to the Declaration of Paris of 1856, whereby, as between the majority of Christian States, it was agreed and decreed that Privateering was abolished; Spain, the United States and Mexico (not Portugal, as you state), withholding adhesion to that principle. Your remarks are directed to the recent effort of the League formed in England with the purpose to induce Parliament to repudiate the said principle and withdraw from the engagement; but my present intention is merely to correct or supplement your statement of the attitude of the American Government, respecting which your words are the following:—"The American Government refused to give parties to any arrangement for giving up Privateering, their argument being that the Naval establishment of the States was comparatively small, and that without the aid of privates, they would not be able to protect their commerce in war time."

Such is your statement; and as it may well be matter of legitimate pride to any man that the real policy of his country is in consonance with the ameliorative principles of the age, I beg leave to rectify the impression that your words are likely to convey of hating in the enunciation and practical application of them on the part of the United States. I do so by reference to the public official declarations of both the French and American Governments at the period in question, as follows:—1st, To the official "Memorandum to the Emperor," by Count Walewski, approved by the Emperor, June 12th 1858, and published in the *Moniteur* of July 14th 1858; wherein the said Minister for Foreign Affairs states the case as follows:—"The United States would also be ready to grant their adhesion if it were added to the enunciation of the abolition of Privateering, that the private property of citizens, subjects of the belligerent powers, would be free from seizure at sea from the war navies respectively. Save these exceptions, all the cabinets have adhered without reserve to the four principles constituting the declaration of the Congress of Paris;" 2dly, President Pierce embodied in a Message to the Congress of the United States the following exposition of the American view of the principle involved in the question of the employment of privateers:—"The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is professedly founded upon the principle, that private property of offending non-combatants, though enemies, should be exempt from the ravages of war; but the proposed surrender goes a little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Should the leading Powers of Europe concur in proposing, as a rule of international law, to exempt private property upon the ocean from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon that broad ground."

I need only add that this overture of the American Government has never been accepted by the said leading Powers of Europe; So that the ameliorative principle that it embodies has not yet had practical application; nor, unhappily, does there appear in the present aspect of affairs an early prospect of the realization of the aspiration of President Pierce.

I am, &c.,
GIDEON NYE.

CHINESE DENTISTRY.

[The following paper is the joint production of J. G. Kerr, M.D., and G. O. Rogers, p.d.s., embodying the observations of both gentlemen as taken on the spot, drawn up first by Dr. Kerr and then interspersed with observations as to details from Dr. Rogers' own pen.—Ed. *China Review*.]

The practice of Dentistry in China is doubtless very ancient, but it has not attained to the perfection which characterizes the modern art as practised in the West. It is, however, supposed that the Chinese operator is possessed of superior skill in certain points, to which his Western brother has not been able to attain.

Inspired with zeal for an increase of knowledge, and desiring to perfect ourselves in the art of relieving human suffering, and repairing the defects of human teeth, we proceeded, on the 9th of March, 1876, to the Temple of Horrors (*ching Wong Miu*) in Canton, where Chinese dentists do congregate.

—It is well known that the Chinese attribute toothache to the gnawing of worms, and that their dentists take these worms from decayed teeth. Western physicians are disposed to believe that there is a little jugglery about it, having never been able to detect worms in the cavities of teeth. But how the dentists performed the trick (if it was one) and so artfully concealed it in the hurry of daily business was a secret, and to discover this was one object on which we, on this occasion had our purpose fixed.

—The insertion of artificial teeth has been practised in China for ages before it was introduced into Europe, and has one great recommendation, viz. cheapness. In this respect our Western dentists cannot rival the operators of the Flower Kingdom. The material used is bone or ivory, and the tooth having been sawn and filed into the proper shape, is fastened to the adjoining teeth by a copper wire or cat-gut string. If two or more teeth are required, they are made in one piece and a hole drilled the whole length, through which a double string or wire is passed, which loops over the

wire in full accord, as far as we were able to see, with our personal observations, as we remained for a considerable time to examine and study their practical operations, several patients being treated in our presence. When a patient with toothache applies for relief, if the tooth is solid in the socket, the gum is separated from the tooth with sharp instruments, and made to bleed. During this operation the cheek is held to one side by a bamboo spatula both ends of which are alike and on the end held in the hand some worms are concealed under thin paper pasted to the spatula, the paper being the same color as the spatula. When all is prepared, this end is adroitly turned and put into the mouth, and the paper, becoming moistened, is very easily torn with the sharp instrument used for cutting the gums, gives up its worms, which mix with the bloody saliva, and the dentist leisurely picks them out with a pair of forceps. The patient, having ocular demonstration that the cause of his disease has been removed, has good reason to expect relief, which in most cases would be the result from the bleeding of the gum, and the flight of the patient.

natural tooth at one end and is tied to the tooth at the other. This work, although rude in the extreme, is as to looks better than the absence of the teeth, and is of some use in mastication.

The cost of a single tooth will be from 5 to 10 cents, and the charge for half a dozen would be from 30 cents to half a dollar. At these low rates all classes may practise the art do a thriving business. *Abridged from the China Review.*

THE STEREOPTICAN SHOW.

An individual whom we will call Twiggs was engaged a few nights ago to give a magic-lantern exhibition to the children of one of our Sunday schools. The exhibition did not give much satisfaction to the older people in the audience, because of the somewhat peculiar character of the subjects in Twiggs' collection. And so, when the show was over, two or three of the deacons took Twiggs into the back-room to settle with him, and Deacon X. said:

"Mr Twiggs, considered from a scientific point of view, your magic lantern show was, perhaps, a success; but don't it strike you that the class of pictures exhibited by you is just a little bit inappropriate for Sunday School purposes?"

"I dunno," said Twiggs. "I picked 'em out carefully on purpose to suit the children."

"Well, now," said the deacon, "there was that picture of the execution of Dick Turpin; that seemed to me to be not a very felicitous selection for such an occasion. Historically accurate, probably, but not calculated to elevate the minds of the young. But even that was preferable to the illustration of the hydrocephalic baby preserved in a jar of alcohol, which you said was a picture of one in the museum of a German hospital. What on earth made you think that a swell-headed baby in a jar would interest Sunday-school children?"

"I dunno," said Twiggs. "May it might make 'em thankful that their heads were not swelled."

"And then some of the folks took exception to that 'View of San Francisco' that you showed. They said that it didn't give the children any fair idea of the appearance of that city, because there was nothing in the view but two ruffians in the foreground taking a drink, while a buccaneer in a rear was blowing the head off a Chinaman with a shot gun. I think myself that this hardly conveyed an accurate notion of the general aspect of the place, and anyhow it familiarizes the children with vice. And Dr. Blank said that what made the master work was, that as the 'View of San Francisco' faded off you ran in a picture of 'Dr. Malone before and after using his liver pills.' Our congregation don't like it when the tooth is firmly set in the jaw or is not so loose as to be removed with the finger or by a slight force or pressure with iron instruments which will shortly be described. This, our friend informed us, was an imposition, for he assured us that they could not extract teeth that were solid in the jaw."

"Is that so?" asked Twiggs. "Now do you know, I thought that pill picture was one of the most eloquent and instructive in the series. It was painted from life. It represented Truth. You want the children to learn about truth, don't you?"

"For myself, the most absurd picture in the collection was the picture of the great American pie-eater winning a bet by biting through eighteen pies at one time."

"Why, my goodness, I thought that would interest the little folks," said Twiggs.

"Perhaps it did, but it inspires them with hurtful ambition. We do not desire to develop the children of our school into pie-eaters; we have better purposes in view for them; nor do we care to familiarize them with improper pastimes of any kind; and it was that that induced Deacon Grimes to his when you told him in a farce bank, and to leave the room in indignation when you followed it with a painting of Tony, the learned pig, playing euchre with a professional gambler. Now, don't it really seem to you that these are hardly the kind of things for a Sunday-school exhibition?"

"Well," said Twiggs, "people's tastes differ. Some like 'em, and some don't."

"And while we are upon this matter, Mr. Twiggs, let me recommend that hereupon, upon such occasions, you omit the representation of the ballet scene from 'Don Giovanni,' with Fanny Elssler in pink tights standing on one toe and pointing her other leg out toward the planetary system. Dr. Blank said to me that he considered this scandalous, and I know that several people got up and took their children home without waiting to see your picture of the prize-fight between Sayers and Hasenan or to look at that abominable group of cannibals broiling a missionary over a bonfire. I tell you such things make people round here mad. They are not solemn enough. What we wanted were pictures that would elevate the mind and purify the heart. You can see for yourself that these don't do that—now, do they?"

"I dunno; they might have had that effect on some people."

"The fact of the matter is, Mr. Twiggs, that the whole collection is wanting in good taste; the view of Lutetria Borgia poisoning her husband, with arsenicated bologna sausage; the painting of a grizzly bear chasing a man into a tree; the representation of Mr. Toocles in a condition of intoxication shaking hands with a pump; the view of the defendant and plaintiff in the Johnson divorce case, with Mrs. Johnson throwing a sadiron at Mr. Johnson—all these are open to criticism. And while we pay you your money according to contract, we express the conviction that we shall not need your services again, and that if you open up a new career of usefulness for yourself in some other line of business, you might achieve more for the civilisation of the Mahomedan races."

"If Turkey had but an Omar Pacha to direct her forces, her chance, even single-handed, in a life and death struggle with Russia would be immediately made peace. Turkey does not lack good diplomats, and is well aware of the probable complications that would arise from a Russian advance upon Constantinople. She would certainly be in possession of the Black Sea, and could stop all Russian trade in the Euxine. It would be to her advantage to continue the war, and there is at present no lack of determination about the Turkish people. Suffering and disaster will be borne with the natural fortitude which characterized the Mahomedan races."

"If Turkey had but an Omar Pacha to direct her forces, her chance, even single-handed, in a life and death struggle with Russia would be immediately made peace. She despises her enemy, and believes implicitly in her power to defend every inch of her frontier. There will be a bitter awakening, but there is no reason to believe that she will yield or flinch from continuing the struggle!" *—Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE MILITARY PROSPECTS OF TURKEY.

A well-informed correspondent sends us the following account of the military prospects of Turkey:—

"The unusual mildness of the season has destroyed all probability of a winter campaign; but it is hard to believe that, with all the strategical changes in their favour, the march of the Mameluke armies collected on the Pruth will be permanently arrested. It has been already shown what save the force now at the disposal of Russia could overcome the difficulty of the passage of the Danube, and it may be interesting to trace its probable action subsequent to that movement. A long line of river is a bad and dangerous defense, more especially when, as

in the present case, the defenders are scattered along its whole length in comparatively weak bodies. The Russian armies would have the advantages which always attend the initiative in offensive action against widely dispersed forces. Once across the Danube, Russia possesses an arm which will be of inestimable service in collecting supplies, and hampering the action of the scattered Turkish troops. Already fifty-four regiments of cavalry are concentrated in Bessarabia. The Turkish army of the Danube is nearly destitute of cavalry; in case of necessity there is an intention of calling upon the Circassian settlers, and they would doubtless respond to the call. The men are brave and excellent horsemen, but without discipline or direction, and they can be no match for the immense hordes of Cossacks which will swarm over the plains of the Danube. The fact of the Russian cavalry speaking nearly the same language as the Bulgarian peasants will also prove an advantage of no slight moment. The weather in February and March is so uncertain in Turkey that it is probable the main Russian force would commence active operations on the Turkish side of the Danube before April. The delay would prove of no serious advantage to the Turks, for it would only increase the financial pressure under which they labour. It might give an opportunity of collecting all the supplies from that part of the country which the Russian forces would subsequently have to traverse; but want of money will limit their purchase, and Turkey will scarcely risk exciting insurrection by forced contributions with the enemy at her gates. These two months would enable Russia to establish herself in Servia; to concentrate large supplies for the *gross* of her army at Bucharest, and to make all arrangements for rapid action by the beginning of April. It is impossible to believe that the scattered Turkish army could make any effective resistance. Russia would certainly not repeat her mistakes of 1828 and 1854 by wasting time in the siege of the Danube fortresses. She would probably wait until the Russo-Serbian force was in full march on Sophia, and would then rush boldly forward towards the passes of the Balkan range. The Turkish army is now all in first line. Regiments of untrained men, with only five or six officers to a battalion, are sent to the front, while no depots or reserves of any kind exist which could help to repair a disaster. Thus, this line once pierced, nothing exists to prevent a Russian march on Constantinople.

"Everything is hazarded on the defence of the Danube lines, and nothing has been done to provide for the future should that line be lost. And the long range of the Balkans is by no means the formidable barrier that is generally supposed. The mountains are rarely more than from 3,000 to 4,000 feet in height. Long spur run towards the Danube plains, by which the ascent on the northern side is easy. The southern face is more precipitous, but numberless tracks commonly used by the peasant and quite practicable for cavalry or infantry cross the ridge along its whole extent. The sides of the hills are covered with brushwood quite high enough to help to conceal the march of foot soldiers. It is evident that a line of defence of this nature can easily be forced at any point. The main passes offer great facilities for defence; and had proper forts been constructed they would have stopped the passage of artillery and trains, and might seriously check the forward movement of an army. But with that improvidence which characterizes the Turks, the long-maintained political crisis has not been turned to any account. Russian infantry, guided by Bulgarian peasants, would cross the mountains and seize the southern debouches, and the passes themselves might then be used for the passage of artillery. Although the roads through the mountains are bad, they could easily be improved by a highly organized army provided with its proper complement of engineers. The Russo-Serbian army would cross the low ridge of the Balkans between Sophia and Tatar Bazarjik, where it would come upon the railway leading by Adrianople to Constantinople, while the main Russian force, probably crossing at Adria-nople, would also move directly upon Adrianople. To a force well provided with cavalry, and thus having the virtual command of the whole country, the supply of a large army would not be difficult. The Russian soldier is as little particular about his fare as the Turk, and in this respect the two armies would be on a footing of equality; but the possession of a regular commissariat and transport department makes itself felt when large forces are massed preparatory to give battle. With the two Russian armies united around Adrianople, a march on Constantinople would be easy; and it is probable that the lines of defence which would so easily protect that city would not have been commenced when the emergency arrived. That Russia will content herself by a simple occupation of the North Balkan vilayet is evidently most improbable. Whatever may be the ideas of the Czar or the statesmen who surround him, the force of circumstances would compel an onward movement. For it is not likely that the Turks, if defeated, as they inevitably must be, on the Danube line, would immediately make peace. Turkey does not lack good diplomats, and is well aware of the probable complications that would arise from a Russian advance upon Constantinople. It would certainly be in possession of the Black Sea, and could stop all Russian trade in the Euxine.

Portfolio.

LITTLE AT FIRST, BUT GREAT AT LAST.

A traveller through a dusty road
Sowed acorns on the lea;
And one took root, and sprouted up,
And grew into a tree.

Love sought its shade at evening tide,
To breathe its early vows;
And Age was pleased, in heats of noon,
To bask beneath its boughs.

The dormouse loved its dangling twigs,
The birds sweet music bore;
It stood a glory in its place,
A blessing evermore!

A little spring had lost its way
Amid the grass and fern;
A passing stranger scooped a well,
Where weary man might turn.

He walled it in, and hung with care
A ladle at the brink—
He thought not of the deed he did,
But judged that toil might drink.

He passed again, and lo! the well,
By summer never dried.
Had cooled, ten thousand parching tongues
Had saved a life beside.

A dreamer dropped a random thought
'Twas old, and yet was new—
A simple fancy of the brain,
But strong in being true.

It shone upon a genial mind,
And lo! its light became
A lamp of life, a beacon ray,
A monitor flame.

The thought was small—its issue great;
A watch-fire on the hill.

It sheds its radiance far down,
And cheers the valley still!

A nameless man amid a crowd
That thronged the daily mart,
Let fall a word of Hope and Love
Unstudied from the heart.

A whisper on the tumult thrown—
A transient breath—
It raised a brother from the dust,
It saved a soul from death.

O germ! O fount! O word of love!
O thought at random cast;
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last!

—Charles Mackay.

If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; there is where they should be. Now put foundations under them.—Thorac.

If you have any curiosity to know how subtle the devil is, you need not ask your neighbors. Just take a quiet survey of your own life, and you will find out.

Violent asseverations or affected blunders look not more suspicious than strained sanctity or over-offended modesty.—Zimmerman.

The broader law, the broader government, the broader medicine, the broader theology, have beneath them, not only a new conception of the useful, but also a new taste which will never again love the small in all the long centuries of the future.—David Swain.

Almost any husband would leap into the sea or rush into a burning edifice to rescue a perishing wife. But to anticipate the convenience or happiness of a wife in some small matter, the neglect of which would be unobserved, is a more eloquent proof of tenderness. This shows a mindful tenderness which wants occasion in which to express itself. And the smaller the occasion seized upon, the more intensely affectionate is the attention paid.

GROWING OLD.—It is the solemn thought connected with middle life that life's last business is begun in earnest; and it is then, midway between the cradle and the grave, that a man begins to marvel that he let the days of youth go by so half-enjoyed. It is the pensive autumn feeling; it is the sensation of half sadness that we experience when the longest day of the year is past, and every day that follows is shorter, and the light fainter, and the feeler shadows tell that nature is hastening with gigantic footsteps to her winter grave. So does man look back upon his youth. When the first grey hairs become visible, when the unwelcome truth fastens itself upon the mind that a man is no longer going up hill, but down, and that the sun is always westering, he looks back on things behind. When we were children, we thought as children. But now there lies before us manhood, with its earnest work, and then old age, and then the grave, and then home.—F. W. Roberts.

The student of the lives of the great inventors, and discoverers will find that they almost always preferred the most primitive devices for working out their ideas and for illustrating their meaning in giving explanations. Faraday's first electrical experiments were conducted on a machine which he himself made with a glass phial, and his lectures to children were models of extemporaneous speaking, illustrated by experiments, made with the simplest materials. His discourses on a candle are admirable disquisitions on heat and combustion. Tyndall, from a piece of ice, evolved a wonderful story. The late Professor Graham offered in himself a still more striking example of how genius of the right sort can work with the very simplest means. A recent biographer says that "with a glass tube and plug of plaster of Paris, Graham discovered and verified the law of diffusion of gases. With a tobacco pipe, he proved indubitably that air is a mechanical mixture of its constituent gases. With a lamp, and a basin of water, he divided bodies into crystalloids and colloids, and obtained rock crystal and red oxide of iron soluble in water. With a child's India rubber balloon filled with carbuncular air, he separated oxygen from atmospheric air, and established points, the importance of which, from a physiological point of view, it is impossible to overrate. And finally, by the expansion of a palladium wire, he did much to prove that hydrogen is a white metal."

TEARS—IDLE TEARS.

If we were to set ourselves to consider and discuss in detail the laws and principles of the Art of Weeping we should fill a volume. We shall, therefore, make no such attempt, but will merely touch upon one or two points on which a hint may be especially useful to our readers. The first and by far the most important lesson of this apparently difficult art enjoins moderation in weeping. A lady should never weep to excess, for if she do, her eyes will become

red, her features swollen, and she will present the most unbecoming appearance of having a cold in the head. Her rule in regard to weeping should be that followed by the dyspeptic in regard to that "little and often"—often, that is to say, if frequent occasion arises; for, of course, all useless tears are a mistake and a waste of power. One or two tears properly managed will, in most instances, be quite sufficient, and will do more good than the most copious flood. It is quality not quantity that is desirable in weeping. In weeping, the eyes, if fine, should, at the beginning of the fit at any rate, always be cast up, as they are usually to be seen in Madonnas by the old masters, at an angle of forty-five degrees or thereabouts—rather less than more. The mouth should invariably be closed, or nearly so, no matter how white and regular may be the teeth. All the weeping virgins and Magdalens by good artists have their mouths shut, and every lady who will take the trouble to practise weeping before her glass will see at a glance that it is impossible to do it, even decently, with the mouth open. We insist upon these little matters, because though they may at first sight be thought undeserving of notice, they are all of vital importance.

The eye, moreover, ought gradually to become limpid, and the tear should almost imperceptibly be allowed to flow over the eyelid. On no occasion should more than four, or perhaps six, tears be permitted stealthily to find their way down the cheeks. If these details are neglected the most beautiful woman in the world may cry her eyes out in vain. Whereas, with due attention to such minutiae, a woman of no special attractions may obtain, by her tears, almost anything she likes.

Properly handled, tears are the most efficient weapons a woman can wield, her arms of defence as well as of attack. With tears she can ward off any blow, and vanquish all resistance. Whatever may be her object in life—or for the moment—a new dress, for example, or a carriage and pair, or an open-box, or a husband, there is nothing so well fitted to accomplish it as a judicious tear—a tear in season. In courtship especially,—when the wiser or unfortunate sometimes happens, is slow to come to the point, a tear will often, if we may use so vulgar an expression, "bring him up to the scratch," when nothing else will. But in this department of weeping, ladies will be pleased to remember that punctuality is everything. The tear must be shed in the nick of time. Some ladies weep too soon, and thus quench the nascent spark before it has burst into flame; others too late, when it has flickered and gone out. The art is to catch the happy mean, to weep when the iron is hot. Thus may a husband be caught who would otherwise be wandering fancy-free, or perhaps married to another woman.

Hitherto, we have been writing as though weeping were merely a woman's weapon. But the "manly tear" deserves likewise a word of notice. The "manly tear" is at once a most useful friend and a most insidious and dangerous enemy. For the whole tribe of never-do-wells and failures, the "manly tear," when called upon, is always ready to do yeoman's service. Every man who has expensive tastes, a large family, and no visible means of subsistence, should cultivate the "manly tear." It will often enable him to live pretty comfortably at other people's expense. Great skill goes to the shedding of the "manly tear." On no account must it be permitted to shed itself. Once it begins to trickle it ceases to be "manly," and loses more than half its effect. The "manly" weeper is well aware of this, and though perhaps weeping from house to house during a whole afternoon, he never lets a tear actually fall of its own weight. His method-of-procedure is this: as he approaches the borrowing point of his story, he gathers his tear in his eye till it is quite full—the eye that is next his victim. Then he gives a sort of grunt, which serves the double purpose of calling the victim's attention, and of giving the tear a shake which makes it tremble on the brink of the eyelid. Then, just as it is about to overflow—suddenly, as if he had only just thought of it—he raises his hand and rubs it roughly away with the back, at the same time muttering some expression of impatience, such as "Pish!" "Pahaw!" "What a fool I am!"

So much for the Art of Weeping—an art, as we began by saying, perhaps the most useful that men or women ever availed themselves of and—one capable in skilful hands of being carried to a marvellous degree of perfection. Our observations may, perhaps, be considered cynical. But rightly understood they are not so. Let us, before we conclude, guard ourselves against possible misconstruction. We say that there is an art in weeping, but not that all tears are false. Funerals, partings, breakings-up of families furnish frequent occasion for tears that are not false. The bursting of boilers and of bubble companies cause oceans of real tears to be shed. What with railway accidents, shipwrecks, strikes, lookouts, murders, and executions, there are genuine tears shed in abundance, in time of peace as well as in time of war. With genuine tears we have had in the observations which we have been making nothing whatever to do. As we have already stated, there is no art in shedding them; they well up from the heart of their own accord. Our business has been with the Art of Weeping,—with sham tears, tears for a purpose, and to gain an end, and the moral which we desire to enforce is—Do not be taken by them.—Truth.

TRAINING THE MINISTER'S PARROT.

There is an editor on Harvard street who never gets home till long after midnight, and he has a neighbor who is a clergyman, possessing a parrot that has a voice like a pianoforte. This parrot's cage is hung out about daybreak; and just as the long-suffering editor is getting his first sleep and dreaming that he has scoured all the other papers on a big Indian battle, the parrot gives a war-whoop that makes all the windows in the ward rattle, and then goes off into a series of shrieks, whistles, and screeches, enough to turn the milk out in Cister, and set the teeth of a hard-saw on edge. The performance lasts till about 6 o'clock, and whenever it shows any signs of flagging, the clergyman comes out and with an almond or a lump of sugar stimulates the avaricious bird to new frenzies.

At least, this is how things used to be; they are changed now. One evening in June, when the editor went home to dinner, his wife said:

"George, I have some news for you."

"Ah, my love; it is exclusive!"

"Our neighbors are going away for the summer to Perry Springs."

"I hope they are going to take that parrot with them."

"No; and what do you think? They had the impudence to come and ask if we would take care of the bird for them while they were gone. Did you ever? I'd like to wing its neck for them while they are gone."

A smile, that was horrible to see, illuminated the editor's face as he hissed, in a low, concentrated voice: "My dear, we should always try and return good for evil. I will take care of that bird."

Next day the minister went away, and the editor set himself assiduously to train the parrot in the way he should go. He had a room padded, and the walls deadened, and he hung the cage up in it. Then he went and hired two A. D. T. messengers and bought a horse syringe and a water barrel and installed the boy in charge of the parrot.

"My sons," he said, "little parrots that shouldn't sing but will sing must be made not to sing. Whenever that bird lets off a chirp just syringe him with ice water." The boys carried out these instructions so faithfully that in less than a week the bird was silent as the tomb. "Ahu!" said the editor, "his mind is now a 'tabula rasa,' and prepared to receive proper instruction. He must now be taught, and first I shall attend to his musical education." Accordingly, he hired a man from a variety show on Canal Street to teach that parrot to whistle all the popular airs of the day, such as "Yum! Yum! Yum!" "Saw my leg off!" "As I was going over the hill, I saw a maid milking a billy goat &c." Then, the vocalist taught that parrot all the cries of the street peddlars, and how to swear in fine print without the use of glasses. "Now," said the editor triumphantly, "I can teach him the value of time I shall be well repaid." By dint of syringing the bird with ice water when he offended, and confining him with almonds, he reduced the bird to the status of a feathered alarm clock set to go off with unerring regularity at 11.30 p.m., and warranted not to run down until the whole performance had been gone through with according to programme. The parrot's education had cost him a heap of money and much trouble, but he did not regret it.

A week ago yesterday, the minister returned by the 7.30 p.m. train, and received his precious bird. The editor went home on the half-past ten car, lit his cigar, opened the window, and with a calm smile of expectancy, listened. The clock had just struck half-past 11 when there came a yell of "Fire!" that probably startled everybody in the block, except the editor. "Lie still, my love," he said calmly to his wife. "It is only the parrot. There is no danger." The fearful cry was repeated, the editor heard sounds as if the minister and all his family were jumping out of bed, then windows were opened on all sides and he had the pleasure of seeing the man who kept the key of the signal box (and wasn't insured) tear along the street in his slippers and turn out an alarm. A few minutes afterwards, the fire bells rang, the engines came tearing along to the house, whence the shouts of "Fire!" were issuing. The minister had to go down and explain, and one of the drivers remarked audibly that "he'd punch the old snoozer's head off for a nickel." Meanwhile, the parrot kept on yelling "Police!" "Fire!" "Ripe peaches!" Fifteen cents a peak!" "Stro!" "Apples!" and the like till about 2.15 a.m. The editor, with a sweet smile, fell asleep, leaving word to call him at 10.

It was the blessed Sabbath, a bright sunny morning. The street was crowded with church-goers. A number of deacons had called to welcome their pastor home and conduct him to the church. The parrot had been doing on his perch in the sun, but as the church bells, one after another, began to chime, he began to get excited. Presently the 10.30 bell struck its first note, and, punctual to the second, the minister, his family, and friends appeared on the plaza. Punctual to the second also, the parrot above them yawned, scratched his head, and remarked, "O Erebis!" (He said it in English.) General attention was at once riveted, and he continued in a hoarse tone, "How's Elizabeth?" Then he burst into a clear, melodious whistle. "Yum! Yum! Yum!" then exhorted everybody in his hearing (calling them a set of ——), to go to —— and be ——. An immense sensation was created, and the police came up and said the minister must stop the bird, and not create a public nuisance, or he'd have to come along. Finally the minister got the bird into the wood-shed and put a lot of old carpets over him, but his hair had nearly turned gray, and after a terrible day and night he went to the Tribune office early on Monday and inserted the following advertisement:

"For Sale—a valuable Parrot, speaks and whistles fluently. Owner only parts with him because of his health. Price low. Address X 999, Tribune Office."—Chicago Tribune.

DISTRESSING ELEMENT OF A FLITTING DAY.

One of the most distressing elements in moving is a small boy with an aspiring disposition. If he carries anything, it must be a chair, which he takes on his head with the back at the front, so to prevent him from seeing where he is going, and with the crest legs in range of the chandelier and upper-door casings. Thus equipped, he strikes a military step, improvising his mouth into a trumpet, and starts out in less than a quarter of an hour he has not that chair safely on the cart where it is not wanted, and is hurrying back after another. Before the carman has refrained for the second load, the one boy has developed into eight, each boy with a chair, each boy under feet, and each boy making as much noise as a pianoforte on a damp day. If a boy cannot get a chair to carry, he wants two bed-posts. He wants two so that he can carry one under each arm. Then he starts down stairs. First the posts cross each other at the front and nearly throw him down, then they cross at the back, and the front ends fly off at a tangent, one of them digging into the paneled wall, and the other entangling in the banisters. But he won't let one of them go, but hangs on to both with obstinate obstinacy. In the meantime the carman, who is working by the load and not by the day, is waiting at the foot of the stairs, and wishing that he had that boy back of the Rocky Mountains for about 15 minutes! still the anxious father, with a straw bed in his arms and his eyes full of doubt, is at the head of the stairs, waiting to come down, and vociferating at the top of his voice, until the dust from the tick gets into his throat and precipitates him into a violent fit of coughing. By the time the third load is on the way, the novelty of helping to carry furniture is worn off to the boy, and he and his companions are flying madly from the parrot

at each other, or fooling with the horse just as some heavy object is being lifted out of the cart. This best plan for a moving family that has a boy is to get him a half-bushel of frozen potatoes to throw, and set him out in the suburbs until the affair is over.—Danbury News.

A LOST STAR.

A youthful hero, named Michael S., once worked for me at the type-case. He was a good compositor, and a capital good fellow; but he got the idea into his head that he wanted to be an actor. From that time he was not easy until he had tried his best. It was in the palmy days of the old National under Felby. He worked, and bothered, and fretted, and intrigued with the stage manager, Hamilton; told him he might come and try. For a time he made himself generally useful about the theatre and on the stage, but at length he was given the part of an old English comedy, wherein he was to be finely dressed, and to open his mouth and speak before an audience.

Mike was in ecstasies. He came up to the office, and told of his coming—"first appearance." Of course we went down to see.

I forgot the name of the play, but I shall never forget that Hamilton enacted the part of Lord Randolph, and that Mike's first entrance as page was for the purpose of delivering to Randolph the simple message

"My lord, the banquet waits."

Mike came on, and as he stepped in sight of the glaring lights, and the greater glare of the thousand faces of the audience, his knees shook beneath him, and he clutched his plumed cap in agony. It was plain to see that he had forgotten the words from Shakespeare with realunction; but it had not been on the boards. Ah, how different!

"Well?" hissed Hamilton, with an impatient tap of the toe.

Thus urged, poor Mike made one expiring effort. He could not remember the text, but he did the best he could:

"Mr Randolph," he gasped, "the folks are waiting for you. Supper is ready!"

The stage lost a star, but we gained back a good compositor.—American paper.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

THE SURPRISE AT CHATILLON.

By RICCIOTTI GARIBOLDI.

Ricciotti Garibaldi, the second son of the illustrious general, seems to have had an adventurous career lately. He is now in Melbourne, in a Government office, with a salary of 2000. a year. When he first arrived in Australia from England, with a wife—an Irish lady, to whom her father gave a dowry, he married an Englishwoman. The minister had to go down and explain, and one of the drivers remarked audibly that "he'd punch the old snoozer's head off for a nickel." Meanwhile, the parrot kept on yelling "Police!" "Fire!" "Ripe peaches!" Fifteen cents a peak!" "Stro!" "Apples!" and the like till about 2.15 a.m. The editor, with a sweet smile, fell asleep, leaving word to call him at 10 I am.

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It became evident that a brilliant coup-de-main might be effected, if we succeeded in surprising the depot they had established there, composed of about a thousand men, under the command of Count Alvensleben.

The chief difficulty lay in the fact that large bodies of troops were continually either in it or near it. Strong patrols of cavalry issued twice a day along the road leading to Monbord, but in the night time everything was concentrated in Chatillon. In actual warfare surprises are generally effected before the reveil sounds, that is, between 3 and 5 in the morning; so it is most important to know at what time the enemy is on foot. The Prussian patrols generally started about half-past 6 or 7 (it being winter time it was scarcely daylight at that hour), and continued till 8 or 10 at night,

THE CHINA MAIL.

POSTAL RATES.

Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Sept. 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet; D. P. means Double Postage; C. P. cannot be paid; C. S. cannot be sent; L. at Letter Rate. N. R. No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Prints.	Per 4 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction	2	3	2	2	
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship	4	8	2	2	
Between the above by Contract Mail	8	8	2	4	

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.

To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places (to which the vessel is going) the Rates, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India, are, * See Tables below.

INDIA.—By Indian Mail prepayment is optional. Short paid letters are treated as wholly unpaid. By Private Ship correspondence cannot be prepaid. By British and French Packet prepayment is compulsory. Letters cannot be prepaid through to India by every French Packet, but only by each alternate one. By the others they are Paid to Galle only, and should be so marked, going on from Galle as unpaid.

Straits, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c., E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension.

LETTERS.—United States (U. S.), Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Egypt, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, Tunis, Tangiers, (Fr.) 36.

Egypt, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 24.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, (N. R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, 24.

REGISTRATION, 1 cent, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Egypt (Br.), Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Egypt (Fr.), double postage.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except W. Africa, 8. To French Offices cannot be paid.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, &c., 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.	Letters.	Papers.	Books & Patterns.	
via	1 oz.	2 oz.	Every 4 oz.	
Brindisi (Br.)	28	4	8	12
Marselles (Fr.)	24	4	8	8
By Priv. Steamer	12	2	4	8
via Brindisi	22	4	8	12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

Continent, &c., of Europe.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books, Patterns.
Austria, Germany, Hungary, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18	12	4	10	
(Br.) Trieste, 22	12	4	10	
(Fr.) Marilles, 36	D.P.	O.P.	C.P.	
Belgium, Denmark, Faroe Is., Holland, Ierland, Roumania, Serbia, Switzerland, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18	12	4	10	
(Br.) Trieste, 22	12	6	14	
(Fr.) Marilles, 36	D.P.	O.P.	C.P.	
France and Algeria, 24	D.P.	C.P.	O.P.	
Italy, (Br.) 14	12	2	6	
(Fr.) 36	D.P.	C.P.	O.P.	
Spain, (Br.) 24	None	O.P.	C.P.	
Viz. Gibraltar, 24	None	4	1	
Brindisi, 36	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.	
Marselles, 36	D.P.	O.P.	C.P.	
Southampton, —	None	8	14	
Portugal & Azores, —				
Viz. Gibraltar, 24	None	4	1	
Brindisi, 36	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.	
Marselles, 36	D.P.	O.P.	C.P.	
Southampton, 28	16	8	12	
Gibraltar, (Br.) 24	8	4	8	
(Fr.) 36	None	O.P.	C.P.	
Turkey, —				
British Office, 24	8	2	4	
Austrian Office, 24	12	4	16	
French Office, 24	D.P.	2	O.P.	
Greece, (Br.) 24	None	O.P.	C.P.	
Malta, (Br.) 24	8	4	8	

But a book-packet may not contain any

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North Central, South America, and Hawaii. Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands, Azores, Bermudas :—

Via Brindisi or Marselles, London.

Letters, 38 34

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia :—

Letters, 32 28

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Curacao, Guadaloupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guaya, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela :—

Letters, 50 46

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None, except to Curacao, 16 16

Honduras, and British West Indies :—

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru :—

Letters, 63 58

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 20 14

Registration, None, except to Curacao, 16 16

Brazil :—

Letters, 48 44

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Honolulu, and Hawaii :—

Letters, 94 80

Registration, None, 8 8

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows :—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unfastened.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unfastened; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contain any enclosure, except supplements, is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 8 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass, or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached, as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole, or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letter being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. Postmasters are authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

EXCEPTIONS.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

Letters, &c., to the following are charged as intrinsically valueless :—

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, &c., Aspinwall, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, Panama, &c., 12 5

Hongkong, 15. S. Stamps, cents.

China, Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, &c., 12 3

India, Madras, Calcutta, Madras, &c., 12 3

Malta, 12 3

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloong shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

- 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
- 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
- 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
- 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Cairnsuir	3 c	Spowart	Brit. str.	1122	Mar. 23	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Saigon	26th inst.
Chinkiang	4 c	Hogg	Brit. str.	798	Mar. 22	Siemssen & Co.	Saigon	To-morrow
Cyphrenea	4 c	Wood	Brit. str.	1280	Mar. 18	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Saigon	27th, daylight
Danube	3 c	Clanchy	Brit. str.	561	Mar. 16	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	To-day
Djemnah	5 c	Champanois	Feh. str.	2416	Mar. 22	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai	To-day
Galley of Lorne	5 c	McDonald	Brit. str.	1389	Mar. 14	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Gunga	1 c	Garneau	Foh. str.	797	Mar. 17	Chinese	Saigon	
Hankow	8 c	Symington	Brit. str.	3232	Mar. 21	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Jeddah	3 c	Clark	Brit. str.	994	Mar. 21	Gee Cheong Hong		
Montgomeryshire	5 h	Sturrock	Brit. str.	1146	Mar. 21	H. Kier & Co.	Saigon	
Namoa	5 h	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	Mar. 24	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Norna	2 h	Walker	Brit. str.	606	Mar. 23	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	
Ocean	3 h	Jaques	Brit. str.	971	Mar. 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Radnorshire	4 h	Thomsen	Brit. str.	1201	Mar. 22	H. Kier & Co.	Yokohama & Hlgo	at daylight
Saada	4 h	.....	Brit. str.	37	Dec. 17	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Salvadora	5 h	Hormaechea	Span. str.	615	Mar. 22	Brandao & Co.	Amoy	26th inst.
Sunda	5 c	Reeves	Brit. str.	1205	Mar. 14	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Taiwan	5 h	Young	Brit. str.	408	Mar. 21	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Viking	5 c	Castle	Brit. str.	1685	Mar. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama & Hlgo	To-day
Washi	5 h	Hunter	Brit. str.	263	Mar. 21	Landstein & Co.	Hoihow	To-day
Yangtze	5 c	Schultze	Brit. str.	873	Mar. 22	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Yottung	2 h	.....	Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong		Repairing
Sailing Vessels								
Adeline	8 c	Bret	Ger. bqe.	530	Mar. 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Alden Besse	4 c	Noyes	Amer. bqe.	842	Jan. 28	Rozario & Co.	Portland	
Alice Mary	8 c	Rogers	Brit. bqe.	363	Mar. 21	Order		
Anazi	8 c	Hill	Brit. bqe.	468	Mar. 4	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Bangkok	Cleared
Anglo Saxon	.....	Harrington	Brit. sh.	694	Mar. 1	Meyer & Co.	London	Wanchai Pier
Anna	8 c	Jessen	Ger. bqe.	447	Mar. 18	Order		
Belle of Oregon	4 c	Merriman	Amer. bqe.	1168	Feb. 9	Rozario & Co.	San Francisco	
Cargo	8 c	Murphy	Brit. bqe.	1033	Feb. 2	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	
Cheng Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Chingtoo	4 c	Bakie	Brit. 3m.sc.	304	Mar. 2	Borneo Company, Limited	Takow	Cleared
Cooran	8 c	Vincent	Amer. sch.	230	.....	Insurance Company		
Echo	8 c	Tozer	Brit. bqe.	369	Mar. 22	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Ellida	4 k	Winters	Ger. bqe.	555	Mar. 20	Gas Company		
Formosa	4 c	Schweer	Ger. 3m. sc.	282	Mar. 23	Melchers & Co.	Tientsin	
Forward	4 c	Vandervord	Brit. bqe.	750	Feb. 1	Rozario & Co.	Portland	
Garibaldi	4 c	Forbes	Amer. bqe.	670	Feb. 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Portland	
Glory	2 h	Thompson	Siam. bqe.	449	Mar. 19	Chinese		
Korsor	3 c	Grove	Dan. bqe.	317	Feb. 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Kronprindessen	3 c	Hansen	Dan. bqe.	843	Mar. 14	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Lima	4 c	Ellerbroch	Ger. bqe.	686	Mar. 17	Melchers & Co.		
Loltoez	7 h	Vincent	Amer. sch.	45	Aug. 13	Insurance Cos.		
Louisa	4 c	Skierloh	Ger. 3m. sc.	245	Mar. 20	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
McNear	4 c	Taylor	Amer. sh.	1300	Jan. 31	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Mystic Ball	3 c	Plumer	Amer. sh.	755	Feb. 27	Siemssen & Co.	New York	
Palentine	4 c	Scrocroft	Brit. bqe.	608	Mar. 15	Melchers & Co.		
Panola	.....	Lumb	Am. 3m. sc.	598	Mar. 12	Landstein & Co.		
Pato	....	Slocum	Brit. sch.	65	Mar. 14	Master		
Rosina	8 c	Hansen	Am. 3m. sc.	406	Feb. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
San Francisco	2 h	Sametsen	Ger. sch.	260	Mar. 22	Siemssen & Co.		
San Lorenzo	....	McMaderiaga	Span. bg.	920	Mar. 10	Remedios & Co.		
Sir Harry Parkes	4 c	Chapman	Brit. sh.	616	Mar. 7	Melchers & Co.		
St. Joseph	4 c	Dumont	Feh. bqe.	289	Mar. 15	Carlowitz & Co.		
Viscount Macduff	3 c	Wright	Brit. 3m. sc.	289	Mar. 14	Borneo Company, Limited		
Wodan	8 h	Meyer	Ger. bqe.	489	Mar. 11	Wieler & Co.	Chefoo	Cleared
WHAMPOA								
Albatros		Koppelmann	Ger. bqe.	377	Mar. 8	Wm. Pustati & Co.	Hamburg	
St. Anne		Jan	Foh. bg.	490	Feb. 25	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
CANTON								
Yungching		Gibbon	Chi. str.	661	Mar. 22	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Anchor-age.</i>	<i>Flag.</i>	<i>Class.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>H. P.</i>	<i>Date of Arrival.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>
Marquez de la Victoria	K.D.	Spanish	transport	1200	...	.....	Feb. 23	Borrafo
Meeanees	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	.....	.....	.....
Patino	K.D.	Spanish	transport	1200	...	.....	Feb. 23	Rapello.
Shen-ki	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	150	5	.....	Mar. 20	H. Wade
Tejo	Novelty Works	Portug.	gun vessel	444	2	100	Jan. 8	F. Amaral
Tennessee	6 k	American	frigate (flag-ship)	2300	23	1800	Mar. 3	J. Young
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
At Canton								
Ashuelot		American	corvette	1100	6	700	Mar. 13	E. O. Matthews
Bornet		British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Mar. 23	H. N. Hippisley

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON W. TERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'poa Dock Co.	An-lan	431	7	.....	J. Godall
Wei Wan	.....	....	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chen-jui	28	1	.....	E. F. Collins
Ichang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire	Ching-po	150	...	.....	Wen Lum Wan
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Ching-sing	.....	...	.....	E. Choy
Kitu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chun-hai	280	8	.....	.....
Lantin	69	....	Kwok Acheong	Peng-chau-hai	600	5	400	A. Fry
Powan	1690	Benning, A.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Quong-on	180	8	60	Li Ping Tye
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	Hawkins	Kwok Acheong	Shenschi	150	5	.....	H. Wade
Spark	140	Lefevour	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Sui-tsing	.....	...	.....	Stewart
White Cloud	280	Hoyland	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Tching-tsing	180	6	60	Bessard
Yotsai	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong	Tien-po	150	6	.....	C. De Longtleville
				Wing-po	600	8	150	Lam Man Wo

WORCESTER ATTENDS THE CONVENTION

FOUCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.
March 17, 1877.

Han Kwang
*Taiwan for Shanghai
for Hongkong

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR
March 17, 1877.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.	
Batrak	Russian
Chintung	Chinese
Dragon	British
Futiyama	Chinese
Fychow	Chinese
Hal-shin	Chinese
Hesperia	for London
H. C. Orsted	Danish
Hiroshima Maru	Japanese
Hogan	Chinese

* Since left port or arrived at Hongkong.

MERCHANT SHIPS.		MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.	
Japali	American	Agate	American barque
Kashgar	British	Capella	Swedish barque
Kiang-ching	Chinese	Haydn Brown	American bark for New York
Kiang-teen	Chinese	Intrepid	American bark for New York
Kiang-wao	Chinese	Katie Flottinger	American bark
Kiang-yuen	Chinese	Lulu	British schooner
Macgregor	British	Maria	French bark
Nanking	Chinese	Mataatiahi	British brig
Nester	for London, &c.	Vesta	American barque
Pao-kong	American	MAN-OF-WAR.	
Pei-ho	American	Charybdis	British corvette
Pell-o	French	Cyclone	German gunboat
Ping-on	British	King Easing	Chi. Light frigate
Shanghai	British	Lapwing	British gunboat
Sin Nanjing	British	Lutine	German corvette
Szechuen	Chinese	Mosquitos	British gunboat

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.			
Corrected to Saturday, March 24, 1877.			
At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.			
	Price.	Highest. Lowest.	
	Cash.	Cash.	
Butcher Meat.			
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400	Carrots, Fresh . . . catty
" Ame. Sugar cured , ,	300	250	Cauliflower, . . . each
" Foochow, . . . "	160	140	Celery, Chinese, . . . catty
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, ey. 160	150		Celery, English, . . . "
Beet Turned, . . . catty	150	140	Cucumbers, . . . "
" Roast, . . . "	150	140	Chillies, Dried, . . . 100
" Soup, . . . "	90	80	" Mixed, . . . 80
" Steak, . . . "	150	140	Curry Stuff, English, . . . 40
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	60	50	Egg Plant, . . . " 50
" Tongue, fresh, each	275	250	Garlic, (bulb) dried, . . . 40
" corned , ,	320	300	Ginger, . . . " 30
" Head, . . . "	600	500	Greens, White . . . 10
" Heart, . . . "	150	140	" Winter course, . . . 20
" Feet, . . . "	50	40	Green, Sprouts . . . 15
" Kidneys, . . . "	60	50	Green Peas, in shell, old, . . . 60
" Tail, . . . "	100	90	" young , , 40
" Liver, . . . catty	80	60	" Horse Radish," S'hal, . . . 300
" Tripe (undressed), catty	50	40	Lettuce, Chinese, . . . 20
Calver' Head and Feet, set	500	400	" English, . . . head 10
Hams, American, . . . lb.	300	280	Mint, . . . bunch 15
" Chinese, . . . "	180	170	Mushroom, dried, . . . catty 750
" English . . . "	360	340	Onions, Bombay . . . 240
Mutton Chop, . . . "	180	170	" Green . . . 20
" Leg, . . . "	180	170	Parsley, Chinese, . . . 50
" Shoulder, . . . "	130	120	" English, . . . bunch 10
" Liver, . . . "	130	120	Potatoes, Masao, . . . catty 20
Pigs' Chitlings, . . . catty	60	50	" Sweet, . . . 12
" Feet, . . . "	100	90	Pumpkins, . . . 20
" Fry, . . . "	110	100	Radishes, . . . doz. 30
" Head, . . . "	90	80	Scallions, . . . catty 25
" Heart, . . . each	60	50	Shalots, . . . " 35
" Kidneys, . . . "	80	70	Sesamum, . . . " 120
" Liver, . . . lb.	100	80	Squash, bottle . . . 30
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	150	140	Taro (U Tau) . . . 20
" Corned, . . . "	130	120	Tomatoes, . . . " 60
" Leg, . . . "	180	140	Turnips, Salt, . . . 20
" Fat or Lard, . . . "	110	100	" English, . . . each 15
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	340	320	" Chinese, . . . catty 15
" Heart, . . . each	50	40	Water Lily Roots, . . . 30
" Kidneys, . . . "	80	70	Water Cress, . . . bunch 20
Sucking Pigs, . . . "	1750	1000	Yams, . . . catty 30
Veal, . . . catty	140	120	Fruits.
Poultry.			
Capons, . . . catty	200	180	Aleurites, . . . catty 60
Deer, . . . each	\$2.00	\$1.50	Apples, Dried . . . 500
Ducks, . . . catty	130	120	" Californian, . . . 250
Eggs, Hen, . . . doz.	100	—	Bananas, fragrant Punti, . . . 40
" Duck . . . "	100	—	Spinach, . . . " 40
" Salt . . . "	120	—	" Common . . . 25
Fowls, . . . catty	180	160	Chestnuts, new, . . . " 100
Geese, . . . "	120	110	Cocoanuts . . . each 50
Partridges, . . . each	350	300	Currants, . . . bottle 400
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair	\$2.00	—	" . . . lb. 200
" Shanghai, dead "	1000	800	Dates, . . . bottle 500
Pigeons, . . . each	150	130	Figs, Dried, . . . " 500
Quail, . . . "	100	90	Ground Nuts, . . . catty 40
Rabbits, . . . "	800	500	Lemons, . . . " 120
Snips, . . . each	120	110	Lichees, Dried, . . . " 200
Teal, . . . "	250	220	Loong Ngan, Dried, . . . 400
Turkeys, Cook, . . . catty	650	600	Loquats, . . . " 40
" Hen, . . . "	400	—	Mangoes, . . . each 100
Wild Duck, . . . each	450	400	Olives, green, Punti, . . . catty 60
Fish.			
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred	350	300	Oranges, (Coochee) Chang, . . . 40
Bream, . . . catty	100	90	" Sweet, Sun-woey, . . . 250
Carp, . . . "	80	70	" (Mand.) coolie, . . . 100
Codfish, Salt, . . . lb.	150	—	" (Mandarin) . . . 120
Crabs, . . . catty	200	120	" dark-skinned . . . 90
Cuttle Fish, . . . "	80	70	Papaw, . . . " 150
Dace, . . . "	100	90	Pears, Nanking, . . . " 160
Eels, Congor . . . "	60	50	Pears, Chefoo, . . . " 120
File Fish, . . . "	70	60	Pine-apples, Punti, . . . each 60
Fresh Fish, Large . . . "	130	120	Plantains, common, . . . catty 30
" Small . . . "	90	80	" fragrant . . . 40
Frogs, . . . "	200	160	Plums, . . . " 80
Garoupa, . . . "	250	140	Prunes, Dried, . . . bottle 300
Herrings, . . . "	70	60	Pomelo or Shaddock, . . . each 80
" smoked . . . box	\$1.00	—	Raisins, Muscatel, . . . bottle 750
Live Fish, . . . catty	140	120	" . . . lb. 200
Lobsters, . . . "	80	70	Salebury Seeds, Pak-kwo, . . . catty 80
Mackerel, . . . "	50	40	Sugar Cane, . . . stick 25
Mango Fish, . . . "	160	—	Tamarinds, . . . catty 60
Mullet, . . . "	100	90	Walnuts, . . . " 110
Oysters, . . . "	140	130	Water Chestnuts, Canton, . . . 50
Parrot Fish, . . . "	180	120	Miscellaneous.
Perch, . . . "	80	70	Allspice, Chinese, . . . bottle 200
Pomfret, . . . "	160	140	" English, . . . " 750
Prawns, . . . "	130	120	Barley, . . . picul 1600
Ray, . . . "	160	140	Brah, . . . picul 1500
Roach, . . . "	160	—	Butter, . . . lb. 600
Rock Fish, . . . "	130	120	Candied Orange Peel, . . . bottle 750
Salmon, Canton, . . . "	100	70	" Lemon, . . . " 750
Salt Fish, . . . "	120	100	Capers, . . . " 250
Shark, young . . . "	70	60	Charcoal, . . . picul 1000
Shrimps, . . . "	70	60	Cheese, American, . . . catty 400
Skate, . . . "	80	50	Cinnamon, . . . catty 300
Snapper, . . . "	120	110	Citron, . . . " 160
Snipe Fish, . . . "	80	—	Cloves, . . . " 700
Sole, Fresh . . . "	120	100	Cocoanut Oil, . . . bottle 180
Tensh, . . . "	80	70	Coffee, . . . lb. 280
Turtles, Small . . . "	400	350	Curry Powder, . . . bottle 500
White Bait, . . . "	40	30	Firewood, . . . picul 400
Vegetables.			
Asparagus, . . . tin	450	400	Flour, . . . catty 40
Bamboo Shoots, . . . catty	100	80	Gram, . . . picul 3000
Beans, sprout, . . . "	20	14	Isinglass, . . . pkgo. 750
" Broad, . . . "	50	50	Lamp Oil, . . . catty 80
" French from Macao, . . . "	70	50	Macaroni, . . . box 1000
Beet Root, . . . each	12	10	Mace, . . . catty 750
Brussels, . . . catty	12	10	Mango Chutney, . . . bottle 500
Cabbage, White Canton . . . "	30	25	Mustard, . . . " 150
" Common, . . . "	10	8	Nutmegs, . . . each 10
" Hongkong, . . . each	70	50	Olive, . . . bottle 250
" Macao, . . . "	70	50	Paddy, . . . picul 1600
" Turnip, Bohl each	10	8	Pearl Barley, . . . bottle 280
" red for pickling, . . . "	20	16	Pepper (whole) . . . catty 270
Carrots, Salt, . . . catty	20	—	" (ground) . . . bottle 250
<i>W. QUINCY, Acting Inspector of Markets.</i>			
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